

# THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

WORLD'S FAIR—NOW OPEN—CLOSES DEC. 1.

NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1904.

PRICE 10 CENTS. (In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. In Transit, Three Cents.)

## SEE WEDNESDAY'S REPUBLIC FOR MERCHANTS' WEEK ANNOUNCEMENTS

HEADS THE MISSOURI DIVISION,  
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY.



MRS. J. H. CAMPBELL,  
Of Lexington, Mo., who presided over the recent meeting in St. Louis of the  
Missouri Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

### WEEK'S ATTENDANCE NEARLY A MILLION

Admissions for Six Days Largest,  
Except for Season Which In-  
cluded St. Louis Day.

TOTAL COUNT WAS 14,316,230.

This Week Is Expected to Break  
All Records, as Admissions Are  
That Crowds Are Coming  
From All Directions.

| RECORDED ADMISSIONS FOR                  | WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 15. |
|--|-------------------------|
| Monday, October 10.....                  | 117,533                 |
| Tuesday, October 11.....                 | 128,847                 |
| Wednesday, October 12.....               | 155,977                 |
| Thursday, October 13.....                | 188,286                 |
| Friday, October 14.....                  | 153,765                 |
| Saturday, October 15.....                | 174,251                 |
| Total.....                               | 829,771                 |
| RECAPITULATION FOR PERIOD SINCE OPENING. |                         |
| April, 1 day.....                        | 157,793                 |
| May, 26 days.....                        | 1,001,391               |
| June, 28 days.....                       | 2,124,836               |
| July, 27 days.....                       | 2,543,557               |
| August, 27 days.....                     | 3,088,743               |
| September, 26 days.....                  | 3,553,573               |
| October, 13 days.....                    | 1,919,087               |
| Total.....                               | 14,316,230              |

Last week's attendance record at the World's Fair of nearly a million visitors was the second best in its history, being overshadowed only by that week in which was St. Louis Day, when the attendance was more than a million.

The attendance for the week just ended, which, with the exception noted, far exceeded any previous week, is taken by the student of expositions to indicate the near approach of the Fair's grand climacteric. It is also thought to presage a continued period of large attendances in the splendid autumn season which shall bring the Fair to a glorious and successful termination.

The average daily attendance was 156,429 visitors. Missouri Day, Tuesday, was the largest day, the attendance on that occasion being 173,847. The grand total of the Exposition attendance is swelled to more than fourteen millions.

The prospects for the most prosperous week in the Fair period are good for this week. The city is full of strangers, and visitors from every part of the country are to the effect that thousands are coming by every train. A bountiful harvest, exceptional prosperity and sublime weather are all factors which give reasonable assurance of the greatest crowds yet to come.

The present week has also many attractions, which are serving to bring in the crowds. The convention of the American Library Association will bring to the city many librarians from all over the United States, as well as some of the more eminent from abroad.

The following special State and Territorial days are also to be observed at the Fair this week: Alaska anniversary of the transfer of the Territory to the United States by Russia, and Nebraska Day, to-morrow; Utah and District of Columbia Day, Thursday.

Colonial Dames' Day will be observed Thursday, Court of Honor Day Wednesday, Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur Day Friday and Fraternal Mystic Circle Day Saturday. Two events of special interest will be observed to-morrow. They are Helen Keller Day and St. Louis University Day.

REMOVED TO WALMER PALACE.  
Lady Curzon's Improvement Continues Steady.

Walmer Castle, Oct. 16.—A bulletin, issued to-night, announces the continued improvement of Lady Curzon.

### GIRL WHO SLEPT SIX MONTHS DIES

Dora Meek of Centralia, Whose  
Case Puzzled Physicians, Succumbs to Measles.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Centralia, Ill., Oct. 16.—Dora Meek, the Centralia girl who gained almost national fame by sleeping nearly six months during the fall and winter of 1901 and 1902, died this morning at the home of her father, four miles west of town. She was only 15 years old, and her death was due to a general decline following an attack of measles last March.

During the period of her first great sleep, covering many months, she was visited by scores of physicians and hundreds of other people, many coming long distances to see her. Her case puzzled the medical profession as well as the laity.

When she was finally aroused she seemed to have suffered comparatively little from her protracted slumber, which resembled a trance more than natural sleep. Last December, while employed as a domestic in this city and without the slightest preliminary symptoms of a return of her trance-like condition, she fell asleep while caring for the children of the household, but this sleep lasted but a few weeks.

Many theories have been advanced to account for the prolonged periods of slumber to which she has been subject during the last three years, one of which is that she was disappointed in love, and many believe this was the real cause. She will be buried to-morrow morning.

### BELLBOY DRANK WHISKY AND DIED

Traveling Men Bought Drinks for  
Lad at Bar Till He Fell  
Senseless.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 16.—Two traveling men, who arrived here this morning on an early train and were feeling jolly over an all-night carouse, were indirectly the cause of the death of Houston Burris, a 19-year-old bellboy at a local hotel.

While the traveling men were drinking at the bar Burris came in and ordered drinks for some guests. The traveling men invited the boy to join them in a drink, and he took whisky. The boy took a second drink and then went about his work, returning to the bar, however, in a few minutes.

At the invitation of the drummers he took several more drinks before he fell senseless to the floor by the bar. He was picked up and sent to his home in a carriage, but died shortly after his arrival there.

### BABY SHOW AT FAIR CONSIDERED

Exploitation Committee Contemplates a Congress of Infant  
Prize Winners of Nations.

Congresses, conventions and shows without number have been held at the World's Fair, but the most interesting of all is now under consideration. This is an international baby show.

Six of the seven ages of man have had representation at the Fair, and now the time for the first of them all is being discussed by the Exposition management. The project of a baby show in which all of the prize winners of the nations shall compete is being considered by the Special Exploitation Committee of the Fair and probably will be carried out.

If it shall be decided to have the show it will be held about the second week of November, and probably in the west end of the fair grounds. At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago the Baby Show was held in the Woman's building, under the auspices of the Board of Lady Managers, and was one of the famed events of that fair.

Searching for Missing Children.  
Elizabeth and Elva Kelly, 9 and 5 years old, living at No. 118 North Ninth street, are being sought by their parents and the police. The little ones disappeared from their home yesterday about 3 o'clock and have not been seen since. They were gingham dresses.

## RUSSIANS ADMIT UTTER DEFEAT AT SHAKHE; PART OF ARMY ON EAST SIDE MAY BE CUT OFF; LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES POSSIBLY 60,000.

Indications Are That Retreat of Kuropatkin's Shattered Army Will Not Even Stop at Tie Pass, But Will Hurry On to Harbin—Japanese Continue Artillery Attack With Undiminished Vigor.

ALL HOPE FOR RELIEF OF PORT ARTHUR HAS DISAPPEARED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 17, 3:45 a. m.—The official veil has been lifted from the ghastly tragedy around Shakhe, but even the official account, supplemented by numerous press dispatches, leaves much uncertainty as to the situation. Out of the fragmentary mass of information at hand it is possible only to conclude that the costly withdrawal and retreat from Liao-Yang is being duplicated upon an even grander scale, after more desperate fighting and heavier losses.

General Kuropatkin's story leaves the Russians still tenaciously holding the north bank of the Shakhe River, but general belief is that this is only the desperate finale of one of the greatest military dramas of history and that the Russian Army as a whole is retreating toward Mukden, having suffered, at the most conservative estimate, a loss of over 30,000.

FORCES ON RUSSIAN LEFT SEPARATED FROM MAIN ARMY.

Of the left flank, which was one of the most important points in the line of battle, absolutely nothing is heard, which leaves the inference that it is not in a position to communicate with the remainder of the army.

All the wounded are being carried to Harbin, further north. It is understood that the correspondents also have been ordered to Harbin, which indicates that the retreat will not even stop at Tie Pass.

All hopes of the world-heralded advance to Port Arthur have been abandoned.

The weather conditions are even worse than during the retreat from Liao-Yang. Streams are bank high and fords are impassable, but it is impossible to say how this will affect the final situation. It may prove Russian salvation by preventing a Japanese pursuit. On the other hand, however, if the Russians are on the wrong side, the flooded rivers may only emphasize the completeness of the disaster.

JAPS SEEM TO HAVE PLENTY OF AMMUNITION AFTER LONG FIGHT.

Another serious fact that remains undetermined is the ammunition supply. Seven days of furious fighting must have greatly depleted the supply of both armies. Official circles express great confidence that General Kuropatkin is better off in this respect, but at last accounts the Japanese were bombarding as if they were confident of an inexhaustible supply.

The official story of the battle says that the Japanese made a determined effort to break the Russian center Friday night, but this, it seems, may be a clerical or telegraphic error for Thursday. Simultaneously the Japanese launched a heavy assault against the village of Shakhe, which had already been the scene of so many furious attacks and counter-attacks. The Russians were forced to evacuate the village, but heroically recaptured the position.

This brought reserves of both sides into action, but whether the whole of the reserves of either side were engaged is not clear.

VILLAGE OF SHAKHE CHANGES HANDS FIVE TIMES IN COURSE OF BATTLE.

In any event, the Russians were again and finally driven out, making five times that Shakhe had changed hands in the course of the battle. The Russians then retired to a new position north of Shakhe.

General Kuropatkin says that Friday night was passed in comparative quiet, but that Saturday saw an immense concentration of Japanese on the great Mandarin road, where the Russian batteries were vigorously playing in an effort to hold them in check. The result of Saturday's fight has not been officially given out, but there is every evidence that it was of the most severe character.

It was during the Japanese furious night attack of Wednesday, according to unofficial accounts, that the Russians lost their guns. Thursday witnessed another furious cannonade, in which the whole of the Russian center was forced back. In the afternoon of the same day the Russian right began to give way.

CANNONADE EXCEEDS IN INTENSITY FAMOUS STRUGGLE AT LIAO YANG.

Toward evening came a few hours' lull, but at midnight the cannonading was renewed with increased fury, eye witnesses declaring that it exceeded in intensity that at Liao Yang during the famous fighting of August 30 and 31.

There was much desperate fighting on Friday, which was carried on through a tremendous storm of rain, hail and thunder. General Kuropatkin personally took command of the Petroff regiment. It was in the midst of this awful war of man and elements, the Petroff regiment leading, that the Russians for the last time charged doggedly into Shakhe and took the town in the face of the hottest Japanese bombardment.

The latest reports from the battle are of Sunday afternoon and evening when the Russians were carrying on a heavy rear-guard fight, evidently retreating on Mukden.

Generals Oku and Nodzu were concentrating for another blow on the Russian right, where the fighting is described as having been furious.

General Nodzu is reported to have been wounded seriously, but this cannot be confirmed.

Mukden itself remains quiet, though the sounds of battle are plainly heard to the southward. The railway station is congested with trains of wounded proceeding to Harbin.

The hospital facilities are completely overtaxed. Six thousand wounded arrived at Mukden on Saturday alone. The heroic surgeons and nurses, many of whom have been without sleep for thirty-six hours, are ready to drop without fatigue.

Although the official account of the battle does not present the disastrous picture that many in St. Petersburg had resigned themselves to see, the general feeling here is of the deepest gloom. If the battle has not been Russia's Sedan in fact, the moral and political effect could hardly be worse.

The result will render the war and its conduct more unpopular than ever at home, while the greatest fears are expressed that the Chinese population, if not the Government, will be encouraged to abandon a long doubtful neutrality and openly side with the victorious Japanese. From the military point of view the most bitter disappointment is in the knowledge that the reverse seals the fate of the heroic defenders of Port Arthur, who are now without hope of succor from the outside world.

A remarkable feature throughout is the popular sympathy with General Kuropatkin. Viceroy Alexieff is again charged with responsibility for Kuropatkin's attempt to take the aggressive. Pity rather than criticism is awarded the ill-starred General; but it is felt among army officers that the military prestige of the whole of Russia has so suffered at his hands that it is impossible that he can ever be given the chance to retrieve the disaster.

### WEARY RUSSIANS HAVE LITTLE FOOD; HEAVY STORM INCREASES MISERY

Mukden, Oct. 16.—Evening—The firing to the southwest is less violent. The men are tired out and food has been insufficient. Every available gun and man are being used.

The troops have behaved most gallantly, hurling themselves repeatedly against impregnable positions. The heavy storm of October 14 added to among the men. There has been great sacrifice of officers.

The plain occupied by the retreating Russians is covered with bursting

### JAPAN, THE VICTOR, MAY APPEAL TO HUMANITY FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Tokio, Oct. 16, 6 p. m.—There is a strong appeal for peace in the appalling tragedy which is now under enactment in Manchuria. Both armies have fought ferociously for a week, and desperate fighting still continues. It is probable that the death toll will be largely increased before the final shot is fired.

The preliminary reports indicate that about 50,000 men of both sides have been either killed or wounded, the larger portion of them being Russians, since the armies of the two belligerents closed in combat.

Even the Japanese, to whom the great victory is of paramount importance, seem to be shocked by the slaughter of their nation. The Japanese people are receiving the news from the field of battle calmly, and there can be heard no shouts in the streets proclaiming the victory of their nation. Few flags are displayed. Probably later on there will be a procession with the consequent justification, but there are heard many expressions of opinion that no demonstration of any kind should be held.

A prominent Japanese said to the Associated Press correspondent to-day:

"We have won a sweeping and a decisive victory, which may prove to be the salvation of our country's existence, but we regret both our own losses and the terrible slaughter which our forces have inflicted on the enemy. We regret still more the necessity which forced us to engage in this war."

A member of the Diplomatic Corps in an interview with the correspondent of the Associated Press said:

"I believe the world will recoil from the sickening slaughter of this battle. Every interest of humanity demands the adjustment of the differences between the two nations and the proclamation of peace. The situation between the two belligerents is a delicate one, but what a splendid triumph for diplomacy it would be if peace could be arranged. It seems to me that the question of honor is no longer involved."

If Russia feels that such a question is involved, surely the heroic and successful defense of Port Arthur and the valor shown by Russian soldiers on the fields of Manchuria should forever determine the quality of Russian courage.

Russians should remember that the distance dividing her strength and the limitations of her railway are historical factors in this war. These factors are generally known. They are appreciated by everybody, and are not looked upon as faults.

shrapnel. The gunners shoveled shells into the breeches of the guns as stokers shovel coal into furnaces.

Howitzers are used by the Eastern army. The Russian guns have superior range and burst shrapnel at 6,000 yards.

Two divisional commanders have lost their chief staff officers, one of them being killed, and many commanding officers have met death heroically leading their regiments.

SHRAPNEL FALLS NEAR KUROPATKIN.

RUSSIANS FIGHT AS MATTER OF PRIDE.

Shrapnel fell near General Kuropatkin. He showed desperate energy and even in the darkest hour remained hopeful. The Japanese must feel the strain. There was a cessation of hostilities Saturday. Neither side can stand many such contests, the ferocity of which was frightful.

The Russians are now fighting as a matter of pride. Manchuria is forgotten. They feel that they cannot stop—that they must win one battle.

This evening the Japanese seem no nearer. Fires are burning to the south. About twelve miles from here the Eastern army is retreating without fighting.

It is now certain that the army will be able to extricate itself.

The losses amount to 30,000. It has been a bigger battle than Liao-Yang.

SIX DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING PRECEDE WITHDRAWAL OF THE RUSSIAN CENTER.

Mukden, Oct. 15, via Pekin. With the Russian Army of the Center—

After six days of the hardest kind of fighting this section of the Russian army fell back last night on the Sakhe River and is now holding a position on the north side of that stream. The fighting, which commenced shortly after noon October 9, has been in progress continuously ever since.

On October 9 the Russians advanced to the southeast, crossing the Sakhe River, thence to Hamantung, twenty miles southeast of Mukden, and ten miles north of Yental. On the hills around Hamantung the Japanese had planted four batteries. Upon the advance of the Russians these batteries retired to the southward across a narrow valley, which runs east and west and joins the main Japanese force on the hills beyond.

In the fighting around Hamantung a few Japanese prisoners were taken.

The Russians followed the Japanese across the valley, taking positions in the foothills, from which the artillery shelled the Japanese force, while the infantry advanced through the defiles.

October 10 the artillery duel continued, the Russians advancing slowly. During the night the Japanese changed their positions, and at daylight enfiladed the trenches, pouring a terrific shrapnel fire on the infantry, composed of one regiment, only a remnant of which was left.

JAPANESE ARMY ASSUMES THE OFFENSIVE ON TUESDAY.

From this on the Japanese took the offensive the entire day of the 11th, throwing shrapnel and shrapnel powder shells among the infantry and artillery. The Russians held tenaciously to their positions.

Early in the day the Japanese commenced to work around the Russian left and succeeded in dropping a few shells on the road and in the villages, where the transport and reserves were gathered. The Japanese had the range of the road and the village perfectly. They compelled the men and wagons to take to the fields. This shelling did little damage beyond disconcerting the men and horses.

Additional guns were sent forward to protect the left, while the batteries withdrew across the plains to the hills on the north side. This gave the Japanese possession of a high hill on the south side, from which they shelled the valley through which the Russians had advanced during the evening. The Japanese apparently suffered greatly from the Russian fire.

The morning of the 12th found little change in the positions of the two armies except that the Japanese had worked further around to the left. Probably the greatest artillery fight of the battle took place October 12. Batteries were placed on every available hill, and at the same time regiment after regiment of infantry was poured into the plain by both sides, only to be thrown back shattered and torn.

It is impossible as yet to estimate the loss of life.

PIERCED HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE IN THE DARKNESS.

During the night a heavy rainstorm occurred, in the midst of which the artillery continued to boom, and at one point the Japanese infantry charged. They were met by Russian infantrymen in the darkness, which was lighted only by the flashes of guns, the bursting of shells and the streaks of lightning.

The men fought hand to hand, the Japanese regiment being finally driven back.

Thunder and rain continued all the morning of the 13th, but notwithstanding the guns opened fire promptly at daylight. The Russians fought stubbornly, but retired slowly.

The Japanese continued to threaten the Russian left. Toward evening the Japanese opened with all their guns on the Russian positions, the shells dropping like hail in the field and on the hills.

The morning of the 14th found the Russians with their backs to the Sakhe River, across which the transports had been withdrawn during the night. The fighting continued from these positions all during the day of the 14th, while the Russian re-enforcements took up positions on the hills to the north of the river.

Another thunderstorm broke shortly after noon, clouding the streams and turning the roads into seas, and by evening the main Russian force had withdrawn across the Sakhe River. The Japanese shells were dropping within a short distance of the river on the left.

The fighting recommenced at daylight to-day, the boom of guns being

Continued on Page Three.

### TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Milwaukee Day.

#### SPECIAL EVENTS.

MORNING.  
8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.—Ferry Wheel gives free tickets to see illumination to-night.  
9:00—Dell, Twenty-seventh Street, New York Company, Administration quadrangle.  
9:30—Meeting, National Association, Local 709, Jackson Ave., Milwaukee.  
10:00—Meeting, Instructors of the Deaf, Dornier building, Milwaukee.  
11:00—Meeting, Commissioners of Agriculture of various States, Palace of Agriculture.  
11:30—Meeting, American Library Association, Milwaukee Day reception, Wisconsin building.  
12:00—Class in music and calligraphy, Peabody and Central schools, Palace of Education.

AFTERNOON.  
1:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
2:00—Milwaukee Day reception, Wisconsin building.  
2:30—Opening session, American Library Association, Milwaukee Day reception, Wisconsin building.  
3:00—Class in music and calligraphy, Peabody and Central schools, Palace of Education.  
3:30—Parade, St. Charles Military Academy, American Library Association, Palace of America.  
4:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.

EVENING.  
6:00—Palace of Electricity open.  
7:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
8:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
9:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.

#### REGULAR EVENTS.

MORNING.  
8:30—Grounds open.  
9:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
9:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
10:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
10:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
11:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
11:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.

#### AFTERNOON.

1:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
1:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
2:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
2:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
3:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
3:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
4:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
4:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
5:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
5:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
6:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
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7:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
8:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
8:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
9:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
9:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
10:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
10:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
11:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
11:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.

#### EVENING.

6:00 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Ferry Wheel, Best place to view illuminations and fireworks.  
6:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
7:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
7:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
8:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
8:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
9:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
9:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
10:00—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.  
10:30—Ferry test on human subject, north side Palace of Transportation.

#### MUSIC EVENTS.

MORNING.  
9:00—Concert, turntable, Palace of Transportation.  
9:30—Concert, Indian Band, Indian School.  
10:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
10:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
11:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
11:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.

#### AFTERNOON.

1:30—Concert, Indian Band, Indian School.  
2:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
2:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
3:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
3:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
4:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
4:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
5:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
5:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
6:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
6:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
7:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
7:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
8:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
8:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
9:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
9:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
10:00—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.  
10:30—Concert, French section, Palace of Education.

#### WOULD HAVE INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY.

Tenth Ward Association Discusses the Hold-up of Improvements Bills in the House of Delegates.